



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE RAYS OF THE SUN
ARE RENDERED HARMLESS
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
SUPPLIED BY
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Ctl., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,077. 號七十七零千九萬一第 日一十二月六年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 18TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號八拾月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHAW, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [60]

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NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " "	" " " "
9.00 " " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " " "	" " " "
11.00 " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" " " "
1.15 " " " " "	" " " "
1.45 " " " " "	" " " "
2.15 " " " " "	" " " "
2.45 " " " " "	" " " "
3.15 " " " " "	" " " "
3.45 " " " " "	" " " "
4.00 " " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CASE.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " "	" " " "
10.30 " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " " "	" " " "
5.00 " " " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CASE.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CASES by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai She Tsz)	7.30	8.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
SHAN CHUN	7.44	8.44	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44
Shing Mun	7.58	8.58	1.58	2.58	3.58	4.58	5.58	6.58
Shing Mun	8.12	9.12	2.12	3.12	4.12	5.12	6.12	7.12
Shing Mun	8.26	9.26	2.26	3.26	4.26	5.26	6.26	7.26
Shing Mun	8.40	9.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
Shing Mun	8.54	9.54	2.54	3.54	4.54	5.54	6.54	7.54
Shing Mun	9.08	10.08	3.08	4.08	5.08	6.08	7.08	8.08
Shing Mun	9.22	10.22	3.22	4.22	5.22	6.22	7.22	8.22
Shing Mun	9.36	10.36	3.36	4.36	5.36	6.36	7.36	8.36
Shing Mun	9.50	10.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Shing Mun	10.04	11.04	4.04	5.04	6.04	7.04	8.04	9.04
Shing Mun	10.18	11.18	4.18	5.18	6.18	7.18	8.18	9.18
Shing Mun	10.32	11.32	4.32	5.32	6.32	7.32	8.32	9.32
Shing Mun	10.46	11.46	4.46	5.46	6.46	7.46	8.46	9.46
Shing Mun	11.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.
SHAN CHUN	7.30	8.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shing Mun	7.44	8.44	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44
Shing Mun	7.58	8.58	1.58	2.58	3.58	4.58	5.58	6.58
Shing Mun	8.12	9.12	2.12	3.12	4.12	5.12	6.12	7.12
Shing Mun	8.26	9.26	2.26	3.26	4.26	5.26	6.26	7.26
Shing Mun	8.40	9.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
Shing Mun	8.54	9.54	2.54	3.54	4.54	5.54	6.54	7.54
Shing Mun	9.08	10.08	3.08	4.08	5.08	6.08	7.08	8.08
Shing Mun	9.22	10.22	3.22	4.22	5.22	6.22	7.22	8.22
Shing Mun	9.36	10.36	3.36	4.36	5.36	6.36	7.36	8.36
Shing Mun	9.50	10.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Shing Mun	10.04	11.04	4.04	5.04	6.04	7.04	8.04	9.04
Shing Mun	10.18	11.18	4.18	5.18	6.18	7.18	8.18	9.18
Shing Mun	10.32	11.32	4.32	5.32	6.32	7.32	8.32	9.32
Shing Mun	10.46	11.46	4.46	5.46	6.46	7.46	8.46	9.46
Shing Mun	11.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Mun for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local a.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
Sha Tau Kok	7.30	8.30	1.30	2.30
Sha Tau Kok	7.44	8.44	1.44	2.44
Sha Tau Kok	7.58	8.58	1.58	2.58
Sha Tau Kok	8.12	9.12	2.12	3.12
Sha Tau Kok	8.26	9.26	2.26	3.26
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	9.40	2.40	3.40
Sha Tau Kok	8.54	9.54	2.54	3.54
Sha Tau Kok	9.08	10.08	3.08	4.08
Sha Tau Kok	9.22	10.22	3.22	4.22
Sha Tau Kok	9.36	10.36	3.36	4.36
Sha Tau Kok	9.50	10.50	3.50	4.50
Sha Tau Kok	10.04	11.04	4.04	5.04
Sha Tau Kok	10.18	11.18	4.18	5.18
Sha Tau Kok	10.32	11.32	4.32	5.32
Sha Tau Kok	10.46	11.46	4.46	5.46
Sha Tau Kok	11.00	12.00	5.00	6.00

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Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
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HONGKONG BRANCH, RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
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(EX. MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

At, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

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Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Special Mangroves, Bronze Castings,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet. Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 54 " 54 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Glass Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.
FLOTTING DOCKS.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons. 18,000 tons. 18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet. 580 feet. 470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 68 " 68 " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 23 " 23 " 20 "
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tipped Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 " 58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 " 25 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [73]

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INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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From Macao daily at 8 p.m. (Sundays 9 p.m.)
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All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Hongkong. [948]

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NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [522]

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PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing
3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold
Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and Unal Offices and
Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Possession July 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings 81

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
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WANTED AT PEAK.

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Advertiser wishes to occupy same
immediately.
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Corner of Haiphong and Hankow
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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
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pletely renovated and refurnished, is now up-
to-date in every respect and under English
Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to: J. H. O'BERRY.
Proprietor. [910]

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ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute. [110]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).
The coming Sea-side resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANHANS.
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The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
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American Business concerns.

THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently
extended their old storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are special-
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dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to
supply all necessary equipment, decorations
furnishings, etc., on application.
Quotations may be obtained on application
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will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 433 CATERING DEPARTMENT
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J. H. TAGGART,
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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIFTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STRAITS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager. [18]

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1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of

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CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
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The only European Hotel in
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Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES. [75]

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS
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WISEMAN LTD.

Will be Open till Midnight

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA SPECIAL DINNER MENU

Will be Served both Evenings from

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Price as usual \$1.00

A LA CARTE DISHES.

Served from 6.30 till Midnight.

An Extension of Liquor Licence has been granted and
intoxicating liquors can be served with Meals up till midnight.

Ices, Iced Drinks, Sandwiches, Coffee.

MANAGER

D. M. GOODALL.

WISEMAN LTD.

THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY.

LORD R. CECIL ON CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Many trade organisations and industrial business firms were represented at the annual meeting of the Labour Co-partnership Association, on May 22nd, in the House Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, at which an address was delivered by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., upon various aspects of the work relating to profit-sharing.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., who presided, said that in the presence of a great world-wide industrial crisis, and he thought their association might well think that if their advice had been taken earlier in the day some of the more acute symptoms of that crisis would have been much less menacing. (Hear, hear.) He remembered something like eight or nine years ago going to see some of the very able officials at the Board of Trade who were then in charge of the Labour Department, and discussing the question of labour co-partnership, and one of them, who was then there now, said, "Well, I believe there is a good deal in what you say, and I think that if co-partnership is not the solution of the industrial condition, then there is no solution at all."

(Hear, hear.) And yet nothing was done. After that they pressed strongly upon the Government of the day to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into it, but no action was taken. Now they were in the presence of an economic situation, not only in this country, but over the whole of Europe, the seriousness of which could not be exaggerated. They were suffering from the wholesale destruction of capital during the war. He did not say that was the only thing they were suffering from, but it was one of the things—not only by the destruction which had gone on in Northern France, Belgium, and Eastern Europe, and other places, but by the wholesale waste which was the necessary accompaniment of war, and particularly of a modern war. He had had an opportunity of studying the economic situation at present existing, and it appeared to him that what had happened was the loss, as it were, of the fly-wheel of industry, the function of which was to carry the machine over the dead points when the motive power did not act. That was really what had ceased to exist in industry. If they had neither capital nor credit they could not in modern industry or any organisation of industry that he could conceive go on, and that was what had happened on an immense scale throughout Europe. What countries were suffering from was that they could not get their raw material and machinery to work because they had nothing to pay for it, and their credit had either been destroyed or seriously shaken by the events of the war. That was the position they were in. The whole of the machinery and organisation of industry was for the time being out of gear, and in his judgment it could only be started again and got back to normal conditions by the strenuous and united effort of everyone concerned. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, at this moment unity was difficult. The cessation of hostilities, to which everyone looked with such hope, had not brought at present any alleviation of the economic condition of the world. Prices were still very high and living was very difficult. He was told in France the other day that it was more difficult now than it was at any time during the war. In addition to that, the whole world was suffering from the reaction of the great excitement of the war. Further, there was hanging over all the expectation of peace, all were waiting for something to happen.

DIFFICULT TIME AHEAD.
Some people thought a remedy would be found for all the troubles in the payment of a huge indemnity by our enemies. If it were possible to obtain the full cost of the war from Germany there would be no objection to doing so on any score of justice (hear, hear)—but he was bound to tell them that in his judgment there was no chance whatever that they would be able to recover from Germany such large sums as would free them from the necessity and the duty of united exertion if they were to recover the position they all held before this terrible event. Those who told them differently were either deceiving themselves or deceiving others. There was no advantage in not telling the truth (hear, hear)—and the truth was what he had endeavoured to tell them. All this meant that they had a very difficult time ahead, and that they had to face a situation entirely new in their experience, and they were going to ask themselves how were they going to face it? Could they hope to face it if they went on with the old organisation of industry? He was very clear they could not. If he were inclined to risk a prophecy, he should say there was nothing more certain than that in the next few years they would have a revolutionary change in industry. When they considered the present organisation of industry, one thing that came out clearly was that it was purely automatic, by which he meant, not that it was unreasonably or unfair, but that the whole control of industry was in the hands of the employers. (Hear, hear.) The workers had no share in determining the conduct and management of the industry. Supposing the industry failed, the employer lost his money, but he might have enough to live upon, whereas the worker was thrown out of employment, and was thus placed under the greatest conditions of hardship. They had reached the point where the man who had, as he thought they had, by far the greatest stake in the success of the industry, had a right to say they should be consulted in the management of this industry. (Hear, hear.) He thought the workers were entitled to a voice in the self-determination of their industry. Some people thought that this self-determination could be given by nationalisation of industries. He was not going to discuss for a moment whether nationalisation was right or wrong, but he was quite sure that it would not give any real share in the control of industry to the workers. (Hear, hear.) They had seen it in operation at the Post Office, municipal undertakings, and elsewhere, and they knew the workers did not have

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

IDEAS OF UNITING ALL POWERS.

The Germans have published their rival scheme for the League of Nations. The scheme unites all the Powers, new and old, who took part in the war, all the neutrals who were members of The Hague Tribunal, the Holy See, and any other Powers who may obtain a two-thirds majority to form a Congress of Nations, each member, great or small, having equal rights.

It also arranges for a World-Parliament, consisting at first of members of the Parliaments of the Powers constituting the League, and afterwards to include representatives of trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other organisations representing trades, professions, and industries. It provides for

Universal disarmament, carried out so as to leave only the absolute minimum for protection.

The rights of minorities within the areas of the contracting Powers;

A World Colonial Office for the administration of Colonies not yet capable of independence;

International arrangements for equalizing the conditions of labour;

Freedom of traffic on the high seas and in the waters and harbours of all the contracting Powers;

Right of free travel through the countries of the League for all tourists;

No restrictions on cables or wireless telegraphy;

The most-favoured-nation clause, to have universal application within the League;

Through transport facilities to be unrestricted;

All the contracting Powers to bind themselves against commercial war;

Special trade conventions between individual members of the League not to be forbidden, but to be such as to lead towards free world trade.

If a member of the League refuses to comply with a decision of the League or of its formally appointed authority, then the whole League must use compulsion, by breaking off diplomatic relations, by reducing or stopping commercial relations, or by military steps.

Every State has the right to repel armed aggression by its own efforts without waiting for the action of the League.

These proposals, if they had been put forward by Germany in the plenitude of her power and with a record of 40 years of peace, might have been judged impractical, but would have deserved and received the most respectful consideration. Coming from Germany in her present position, they appear only as an attempt on the part of a detected criminal to escape the consequences of his crimes.

any real share in the management of the industry. Nationalisation meant State management. State management meant management by officials, and management by officials meant management by the "horrid and unpopular female D.O.R.A. (Laughter and Hear, hear.)"

Co-partnership gave to the workers an absolutely direct share in profits and management, and his view was that that was absolutely essential. The troubles they saw around them were not only questions of wages, hours of labour, or even conditions of labour, but they were due to the aspirations which he believed every human being felt—certainly every Anglo-Saxon—to control his own destiny. (Hear, hear.) And it was that aspiration which they had to meet and satisfy if they were to produce a real unity between Capital and Labour, and unite all classes of the community in the great struggle before them. (Hear, hear.) The whole world was moving in their direction. A striking document was published on the preceding day by President Wilson, who had adopted their principle to the full. If their work came to fruition historians in the future might say that it was the achievement of the nineteenth century to secure political freedom, and the achievement of the twentieth century to secure industrial freedom. (Cheers.)

MR. CLYNES AND PROFIT-SHARING.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., afterwards dealt with various aspects of the subject of profit-sharing. Most of the industrial troubles in the country, he said, could be traced to differences about the sharing of profit. It might be that the scheme of profit-sharing adopted by many firms were no more than expedients for settling temporary troubles and were not submitted as perfect plans for laying any kind of possible unrest. He suggested that they should proceed to consider plans for profit-sharing without waiting for the stamp of approval from any party, whether a political or industrial body. He wished frankly to say that there now appeared to be a universal and much more improved spirit, understanding, and outlook on the part of the employers, and they were disposed to take more fully into account the great human element in the industries of the country and to give effect to the ideas outlined by Lord Robert Cecil as to the workers' right to have some voice in the conditions which determined his existence. Both sides, by pursuing a common end, could produce better results and increased output to the mutual benefit of the two or more partners in the business. It was not too much to say that Labour had discovered its enormous power; but he thought that this trade union power should not be used under conditions which tended to make trade unions think only of their own necessity and forget the country's need, for they were so great in numbers that they were a large part of the country itself. (Hear, hear.) He saw no reason why trade unionism should any longer assume an attitude either of hostility or suspicion towards co-partnership or profit-sharing. (Hear, hear.) There was no sense in refusing to adopt something which in itself was good and beneficial for the moment, because it did not give them the new Heaven they desired. It was the business of the trade union leaders to make the best use of their opportunities, and it would then be easier for those who followed to continue to go ahead. (Cheers.)

SUFFERED FROM
ITCHING ECZEMA

All Over Back and Chest.
Also Head. Unbearable.
Cuticura Healed in a Month.

"I suffered from eczema. I was covered all over my back and chest with pimples the size of a pin head, and my head also had a mass of pimples slightly larger. The pimples were hard and dry, and always itched, and I scratched until I made them bleed. I could hardly get any sleep."
"I got unbearable and I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It did good so I bought more, and used them for a month when I was healed." (Signed) Wm. Tonge, 5, Gordon St., Stamford, Yorks, Eng.
Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, are ideal for every-day toilet purposes.
Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal, British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

[31-18]

P. Wigham-Richardson & Co.,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET,

and at Lloyds, LONDON, E.C.3.

CABLE ADDRESS: "ARMADORES," LONDON.
CODES: BERTOLINI, COMPLETE PHRASE CODE, SCOTTS, WATKINS, A.B.C., A.L.I., WESTERN UNION.

Insurance Brokers, Coal Contractors,
Brokers for the Chartering Sale, Purchase
and Construction of Steamers,
are open to represent firms desiring
business effected in the London Market.

[708]

A Beauty Gift
For Your Hair.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES
REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

No woman in the world possesses as her natural birth-right such exquisite hair as the British woman. With proper care it becomes lustrous, the very crown of her charms and beauty. Under the treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill," everyone can possess this crowning beauty, and can assure herself of the truth of the following statement: "I am ready for your acceptance. No hair, therefore, is there any new style or excuse for an out-of-date hair. Let me show you how 'Harlene Hair-Drill' causes the hair to grow in luxuriance and beauty."

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"I have been struggling with my hair all this time, and it seems to get more dull and lifeless every day."

"I am a woman of 35, and my hair is thinning, and I am very disappointed in my hair."

"I have a very short crop of hair, and I am very disappointed in my hair."

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OUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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[927]

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FOUNT
PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and noisy type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is "wind with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABLE, TODD & Co.,

Manufacturers, LONDON.

THE G.E.C. IS
YOUR
GUARANTEE

Look for the initials G.E.C. on every OSRAM lamp you buy. They prove that it is a genuine British OSRAM, made by The General Electric Company, Ltd., one of the greatest British-Industrial enterprises in the whole world.

The glass bulb—the filament—the cap—every single part and process is the work of British brains and skilled British fingers.

A WARNING.

It is possible that, after the signing of Peace, "Osram" lamps of foreign manufacture may be offered for sale in this country. Remember that it is only OSRAM LAMPS bearing the initials G.E.C. which are of genuine British manufacture.

Osram
G.E.C.

Obtainable from all local Electricians, Stores and Ironmongers.
Agents: The General Electric Co., Ltd., 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.

[1005]

"ASAHI BEER"

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, ORAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[708]

A Beauty Gift
For Your Hair.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES
REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

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"I have a very short crop of

Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have just received a small consignment of the finest and well-known brands of cigars and cheroots, made by La Perla Del Oriente, the best reputed Cigar Factory

— IN —
MANILA.

All Sizes and Shapes in Stock.

Prices on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
15, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

[768]

By Appointment to H.M. King George V.

From War to Peace

The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed

Huntley & Palmers Biscuits

are once again being sent to all parts of the world. They are of the same standard of **Unrivalled Quality**

as in the past, and to prevent disappointment the public should place their orders at once with their usual suppliers.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.
Biscuit Manufacturers
READING & LONDON, ENGLAND
Resident Representative in China:
W. A. FARLEY, No. 1, The Bund, SHANGHAI.

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SHIPS' COMPASSES. BINNACLES.
SOUNDING PATENT
MACHINES. DEPTHOMETERS.
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SEXTANTS. BINOCULARS.
FOGHORNS. TELESCOPES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

THE POLICE RESERVE CLUB. REASONS FOR CLOSING IT.

A meeting of members of the Police Reserve was held at the Headquarters last evening, for the purpose of explaining the reasons for closing the Club. There were about twenty present: Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R), who presided, stated that the reasons for closing the Club were briefly:—

- (1.)—That it is no longer needed for the purposes for which it has been used.
- (2.)—It is being run at a loss.
- (3.)—The Government grant will be withdrawn.
- (4.)—The landlords require the premises at the end of the month.

Continuing, he said:—

With regard to (1), you may remember the Club was intended as a place where Police Reservists could meet and get to know each other better socially. It has, however, in this respect, not been the success that was anticipated, and at the present moment the chief source of revenue is from Honorary members.

During the active period of Police Reserve services the Club was constantly used for lectures, meetings and instruction classes, but the duties of the Reserve have been reduced and the necessity for such a large Headquarters no longer exists.

I would like you to know that the closing of the Club was contemplated by Mr. Jenkin before he went on leave. Had it been possible, the Committee would have liked to continue it until his return, but the landlords require the premises and the winding up has in consequence been precipitated. I hope this explanation will satisfy the reasonable members of the Force that no other action was possible.

In view of the financial position, and the fact that it will not be long before all regular duties cease, it cannot seriously be suggested that another set of rooms should be taken and the Government asked to contribute to their upkeep.

It has been urged that a number of members and non-members are prepared to form the nucleus of a new self-supporting Club. There is no reason why these members and non-members should not do so, but it could not, of course, be a Police Reserve Club in the sense that the present one is; it would be more or less in the nature of a private enterprise. Some sort of a limited liability company, which I honestly think, would be a failure. Subscriptions are the most elusive things in club life.

While I am here I wish to take the opportunity to speak of the various newspaper comments and controversies of the last few months. It will take too much time to analyse all the articles and letters although it would afford me satisfaction and cause enlightenment.

I have no certain knowledge of the identity of the writers of the letters to which I refer, but the publication of the records of those who are members of this Corps would probably be illuminating.

A person who fires mis-statements from the back-hole of a pseudonym is as contemptible as he is cowardly, but it is not in the interest of loyal members that such an individual should be allowed to resign and so attain the object of his sniping.

The editorial comments made from time to time in the *China Mail* have been founded on *ex parte* statements by anonymous writers. Whether they were written with the disinterested intention the author would have his public believe, or whether there were other and less altruistic motives for their publication, is a conundrum I cannot solve. I can only say that (except on one occasion—after an editorial comment—when a *China Mail* representative obtained from me the method of awarding punishments) no attempt has ever been made to verify the statements made to him by his devoted but disordered correspondents. There are two sides to every question—the *China Mail* side, and the other.

The Staff-Inspector who interviewed the Editor of the *Telegraph* had no right to do so. His action was mischievous and insubordinate, and his statements inaccurate and misleading. If I knew who he was I should place him under arrest.

P.-c. 732 Tobias's letter is equally insubordinate and he has been placed under report.

There is a constitutional method of ventilating grievances, real and fancied.

In connection with this interview and letter I desire to state that, in all cases possible, the donors will be consulted before any articles presented will be disposed of. The Tobias-Wildin Cup will not be sold.

I regret that the state of my health compels me to ask for leave during the absence of the other Superintendents, but the bulk of the work has been done and I feel sure that the officers and the majority of the members of the Corps will give the Hon. C.S.P. as cordial support and co-operation in the duties still to be performed as they have always given me.

It is probable that the S.S. duties will not last much longer, and their termination will bring to an end our regular activities.

Certificates of service are in course of preparation and will, I hope, be ready for the different signatories on my return.

I regret for many reasons that we shall not meet here again, but the present position is the logical outcome of the cessation of hostilities (I do not refer to the local Press offensive), and was a position we were faced with as soon as the armistice was signed. That the end has come somewhat suddenly, is, as I have explained, the result of circumstances outside the Committee's control. The closing of the Club was inevitable.

A long discussion followed, in the course of which it was complained that the members should have been consulted before the closing of the Club and the sale of the effects was decided upon. It was also urged that an audited balance-sheet should have been published annually, and that the institution would have been more successful if better managed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

R.E.S. v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

The Royal Engineers and the 88th Co. R.G.A. met at Happy Valley, on Wednesday, in the Garrison Tennis League. The result was a comfortable victory for the sappers by 45 games to 33, the gunners apart from Talfourd and Davis, who won all three sets being quite off form. The R.E. have a very well-balanced team, and should now win the league without difficulty. Scores:—

S. Sergt. White and Sergt. O'Donnell beat Br. Amy and Corpl. Mann, 7-2; lost to C.S.M. Pragnell and Corpl. Rollitt, 4-6; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sergt. Davis, 3-6.

Corpl. Pascall and Corpl. Feakes beat Br. Amy and Corpl. Mann, 8-1; beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Corpl. Rollitt, 5-4; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sergt. Davis, 2-7.

GOLF.

CIVIL SERVICE v. MILITARY.

A match under handicaps between the Civil Service and Military was played on the relief course at Fanling on Wednesday with the following results:—

R. O. Hutchison, 0; Capt. Leslie-Smith 11; N. L. Smith (rec. 1) Lt. Col. Coles 0.

Com. C. W. Beck, 0; Lt. Col. Harvey 1.

G. A. Woodcock, 0; Capt. Lucy 1.

T. F. Claxton (rec. 5) 0; Capt. Burrell 1.

Major Buck (sub.), 1; Capt. Murray 1.

A. G. M. Fletcher, 1; Lt. Col. Clement-Smith 0.

E. R. Halford, 0; Lt. Col. Taylor 1.

E. D. C. Wolfe, 0; Capt. Gray 1.

Total 2 51.

A match counts 1 point; a bye 1 point.

CRICKET PRESENTATIONS.

In connection with the last cricket season, some interesting presentations were made at the Royal Artillery Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, on Wednesday.

It was hoped to defer this ceremony until the league trophies won by the team were presented, but, as some of the members are leaving the Colony shortly, this was not practicable.

Sergt. A. S. Athorne, 88th Co. R.G.A., was the recipient of a cricket bat, presented by a local gentleman interested in cricket for the best all-round player of the season.

A bat presented by Lieut. A. R. Sutherland, R.G.A. (Captain of the team), for the best batting average in the R.G.A. was won by Bombr. J. H. Sharman, 88th Co. R.G.A. This player also has the honour of finishing with the best average in the League, and making the highest individual score.

A cricket ball, mounted on a silver and blackwood stand, was presented by the R.G.A. for the best bowling average of the team. This was won by Gunner W. Baines, 88th Co. R.G.A., who had a remarkably successful season.

Each trophy was mounted with a small silver shield suitably inscribed.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R).)

COMMAND.

Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R) has been granted 2 months' leave from the 20th inst. During his absence or until further orders the Corps will be under the direct control of the Hon. Capt. Superintendent of Police.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Ambulance.
The Ambulance Platoon will parade at the City Hall at 7:30 p.m. on the 18th and 19th inst.

Uniform: Caps with covers.

STRENGTH.
P.-c. 870 Stopps is dismissed.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.
All rifles, revolvers and ammunition are to be returned to the Armoury, Central Police-station, on the following dates between the hours of 5:30 and 7 p.m.:—

Tuesday, July 29th.—No. 1 Co. and Mounted Police.

Wednesday, July 30th.—No. 2 Co.

Thursday, July 31st.—No. 3 Co.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1919.

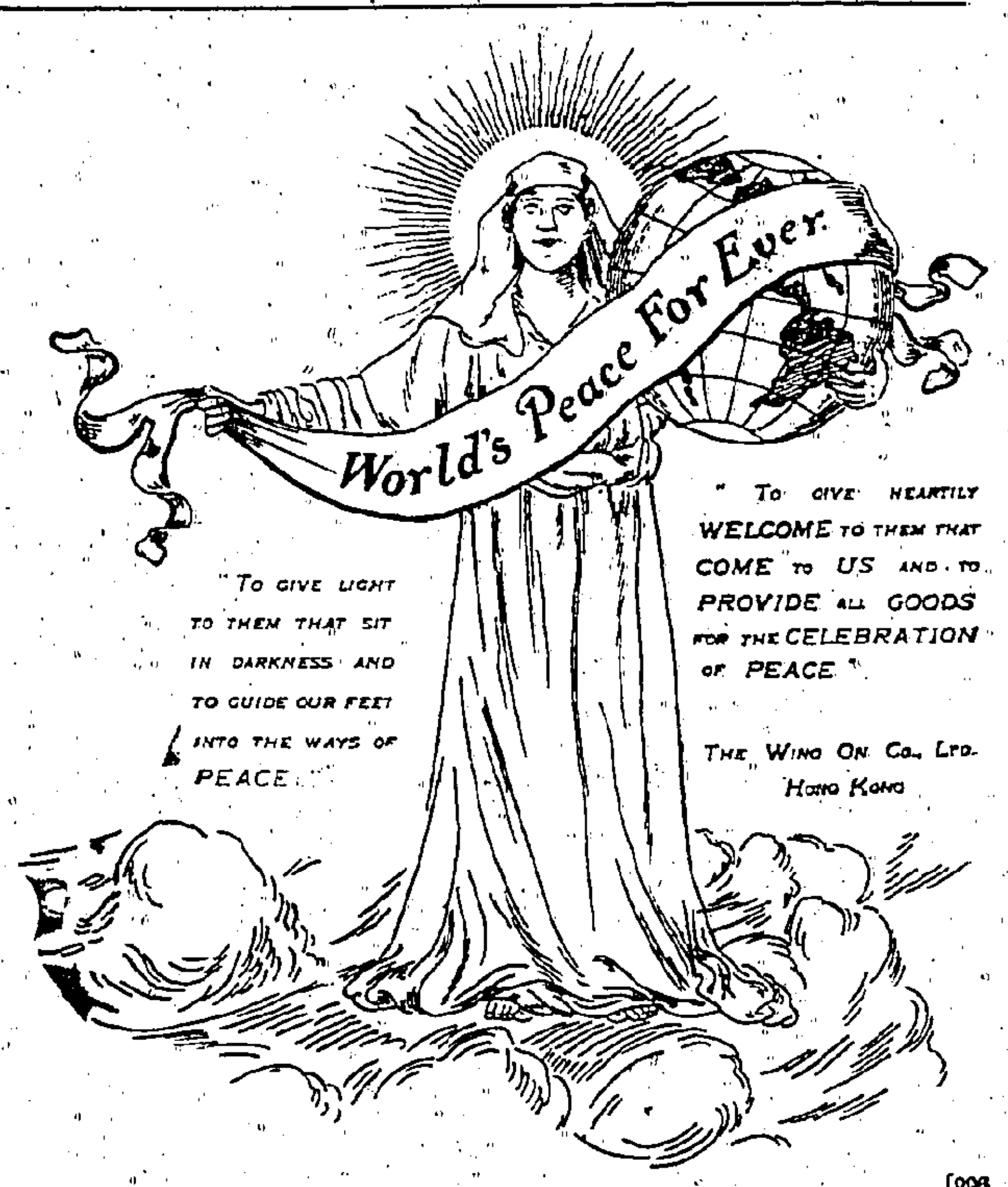
In reply to this, it was pointed out that the Club had never been able to pay its way from the beginning, and various devices had been adopted to enable it to carry on. In any case, the notice from the landlords left no option but to close the Club, and the effects were being sold by permission of the donors to pay off liabilities. As the members were not called upon to pay any subscription they had no legal right to demand a balance-sheet though, as an act of courtesy, one would be presented. As regards the management that was finally undertaken by Mr. Jenkin, who invited certain members to assist him. It was added that probably in another month the Police Reserve would cease to exist as an active organisation, though those members who were willing to continue would be retained in order to assist the regular Police in emergencies.

THE RESORT OF THE ELITE. Ming Yuen Gardens BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS TO-DAY at 5 p.m. TO-NIGHT at 9.15., GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

20 New Numbers 20

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S.

[941]



[908]



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims. Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 23, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 23, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

[896]

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METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office:
2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St.

Branch Office:
York Building, Chater Rd.

Telephone 1174.

Telephone 1950.

[101]

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PIANO OF QUALITY,

specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

"Luxite"

PERFECT FITTING, WELL-MADE HALF HOSE

You'll have no unsightly ankle wrinkles above your shoe tops if you wear "Luxite" socks. They fit snugly, retain their lustrous appearance through many washings, and have comfortable heel and toe reinforcements that make them wear better.

STOCKED IN COTTON, COTTON and SILK; AND SILK, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR COLOURS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mail canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY at 2.30 p.m.

SUNDAY at 9.15 p.m.

"SALVATION JOAN"

TO-MORROW at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

Prices 60 cts. & 30 cts.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.
OUTLINE OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday, at noon. There were present:—
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEYMOUR, C.M.G.).
His Excellency Major-General F. VENTURA (General) Officer Commanding The Hong Kong Garrison.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.
Hon. Mr. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK.
Mr. A. D. BALL, Clerk of Councils.

FINANCE.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table Financial Minutes 46 to 53 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of Finance Committee No. 6 and moved that it be adopted.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table reports of the Standing Law Committee, No. 1; the Public Works Committee Nos. 2 and 3; and the reports for 1918 from the Director of Education; the Director of the Royal Observatory; the Land Officer; the Superintendent of Prisons; the Captain Superintendent of Police; the Botanical and Forestry Department; the Territories; and the Kowloon Canton Railway.

At the meeting of the Public Works Committee held on July 10th, the Chairman reminded the Committee that they had requested that the tenders for the erection of quarters on Leighton Hill for the Junior European Officers of the Civil Service should be referred to them. He submitted a list of the tenders received and informed the Committee that the lowest tender had been carefully scrutinized and that, where considered necessary, the contractor had been requested to amend his prices. The tender was now considered to be a fair and reasonable one. After eliminating the cost of the approach road and paths, which would serve for additional blocks of quarters to be erected in proximity to those under consideration, the estimated cost of the 8 houses about to be built, including architects' commission, amounted to \$209,550 or, say, \$210,000 per house. After fully discussing the matter, the Committee agreed to recommend that the lowest tender be accepted and that the work be proceeded with.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. ALABASTER.
The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER asked the following questions, the answers in each case being read by the Colonial Secretary.

(Q.) With reference to the report of the Committee of the Sanitary Board appointed to consider the question of scavenging, is the Hon. Director of Public Works correctly reported to have minutely considered the present system of collection and disposal of refuse and the provision of suitable accommodation would be efficient?

If so, what steps does the Government propose to take to provide the suitable pier accommodation which would render the present system efficient?

(A.) The quotation is correct. It forms part of a minute written by the Director of Public Works, a member of the Sanitary Board, on the circulating cover of a Sanitary Board file.

The whole question of the destruction of city refuse is under consideration, and in the circumstances it would be useless to embark on the construction of expensive piers which may not be required.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.
H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—I have from time to time during the past few months referred to various aspects of the housing problem in this Colony, and I desire to-day to make a short statement regarding one part of the problem that appears now to have reached a stage where definite action can take the place of mere proposals. The European population of this Colony may be divided roughly into three categories. Firstly, those who are in a position to build houses for themselves at a considerable cost provided suitable sites are available. Secondly, those who are employed by the Government or by large Companies or firms who either have made or are making arrangements for their housing, and, thirdly, those who though in permanent employment cannot reasonably look to their employers to provide houses for them and have not the means to build houses for themselves.

The Government has had under consideration the provision of sites for the first of these classes and I hope that before very long our efforts will be successful, but I can make no definite statement on the subject at present. As regards the second class, a great deal has already been done by the Dock and other Companies and the Banks to house their employees. The Government has not so far done nearly all that it might, but it intends to proceed as rapidly as possible with the erection of quarters. I am glad

to say that the large firms in this Colony are also beginning to realize that it is to their advantage to house their employees in a suitable manner, and the Government will give them every encouragement in the matter of acquiring sites. There remains, however, the third class to whom I have referred to whom the problem of obtaining a permanent residence at a reasonable rent is already a serious one, and so far as can be seen will become a definite action unless some definite action is taken. Married men in this Colony with incomes below some \$300 to \$500 a month cannot get houses at present of the size and convenience essential to health except at rents that are out of all due proportion to their incomes. It used to be said in England that the rent paid for his house by an ordinarily prudent man should not exceed one-eighth of his income. I have no hesitation in saying that there are married men here now who are paying as much as a quarter and in some cases even a third of their incomes in rent and taxes.

Through the operation of what was known as the Local Shipping Control Scheme, whereby the Admiralty requisitioned under its war powers certain small vessels employed on local trade routes, a considerable sum of money was realised. This money represents profits derived from ships owned by British subjects of British and of Chinese race respectively, and it is proposed to use it for the direct benefit of the local British and Chinese communities. The Secretary of State has now authorised the expenditure of a portion of this money in the erection of housing accommodation for persons who are unable to obtain such accommodation on the open market.

The money can be devoted to no better use than that of endeavouring to mitigate the housing difficulty that has arisen. One of the greatest trials in a small household is the maintenance of a staff of satisfactory servants, and it is proposed to devote a considerable portion of the money available to the erection of flats, which, while providing the convenience of a private house, will at the same time render it unnecessary to have a kitchen. It will be possible to take meals in a common dining room or to have them served in the flat. Arrangements will be made to charge rent for a flat alone or for a monthly payment to include both rent and board.

It is also proposed to build a hotel here, both married people and bachelors will be able to obtain suitable accommodation.

The site on which these buildings will be erected is on Salisbury and Nathan Roads in Kowloon. It is within a very short distance of the ferry and has the benefit of almost every breeze that blows throughout the year. The amount to be expended may amount to one and a half million dollars, but until plans have been prepared it is of course impossible to give any useful estimate. The buildings will be of the most modern construction, designed so as to reduce the cost of repairs to the lowest figure.

Although public funds in the ordinary sense of the word are not to be used in these schemes, I feel that the statement I have made is not out of place in this Council where the housing problem has occupied much of our time. It is true that this new departure touches entirely the policy of the Government in the future.

FINANCE BILL.
The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five million, four hundred and six-tenths of a dollar and three hundred and twenty-seven cents and six-tenths of a cent to defray the charges of the year 1918.

This sum is to be expended as follows:—
Miscellaneous Services.....\$5,229,871.23
Judicial and Legal Department.....150,447.87
Public Works, recurrent.....103,975.57
Charitable Services.....2,337.71
Total.....\$5,486,625.37

The Attorney-General seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

CHIEF CHAU (RESIDENCE) ORDINANCE, 1919.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to provide that no person shall reside within the southern portion of the Island of Cheung Chau, otherwise known as "Dumb-bell Island," without the consent of the Governor-in-Council.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The object of this Ordinance is to provide that no person shall reside in a certain portion of Cheung Chau or Dumb-bell Island without the consent of the Governor-in-Council, which consent would include the family and employees and guests of the applicant for permission to reside.

RATING (SPECIAL WAR RATE) AMENDMENT.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the Rating (special war rate) Ordinance, 1917.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The object of this Bill is to amend the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1917, which imposes a Special War Rate of 7 per cent, from the 1st July, 1917, until the end of the quarter during which the present war shall have come to an end, so as to make such Special War Rate payable only up to and including the second quarter of 1919, because, although "peace" has been signed, no proclamation has yet been issued by His Majesty's Council under the Termination of the Present War (definition) Ordinance, 1919, fixing a date to be treated as "the date of the termination of the present war" and because it is thought desirable by the Hong Kong Government that the Special War Rate should not be collected for any period subsequent to the second quarter of 1919.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT—REGULATION ORDINANCE, 1919.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—This Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment, 1908, the new Ordinance being called "The Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919."

The principal amendments effected by this Ordinance are:—
(1) To render public cinematograph displays subjects to permit in writing from the Captain Superintendent of Police who shall not give such permit unless and until the films and posters have been examined and passed in accordance with Regulations to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor-in-Council (Clause 1) (Clause 6 (5)).

(2) To give statutory power to prescribe fees to be payable in respect of such licensing (Clause 6 (9)).
(3) The opportunity is also taken to fill up (see Clause 6 (10)) a lacuna in the power of making regulations given by section 6 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1908. That section makes no general reference to the prescribing of conditions of licenses and permits. It seems obvious that this power should exist. Such a power is given in Ordinances which give power to issue licenses.

Class 7, like Clause 7 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1908, contains an exemption in regard to Chinese public theatrical performances, which are dealt with under Ordinance 2 of 1888, and under the regulations made thereunder.

THE "CHINA COMPANIES" CUSTODIAN ORDINANCE, 1919.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance for the appointment of a Special Custodian of Enemy Property in China Companies. In doing so he said:—Hon. Members will have before them the amended draft of this Bill which shows certain amendments which I propose to move when we go into Committee on this Bill. I thought, sir, to explain to the Council that the object of this Bill, with regard to China Companies as defined by Clause 2 of this Bill, is to work in harmony with the practice which has been followed in Shanghai and elsewhere in China under the China Orders in Councils under that practice, in the case of China Companies, H.M. Minister at Peking has appointed a Custodian of enemy interests in China. That custodian, I believe, was originally the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Shanghai, and latterly it has been Mr. Mossop. As is well-known, the China Companies are registered in this Colony, and we desire, by the amendments which appear in this Bill, to make it clear that we in this Colony, if I may use the phrase, concur in the appointment of this Custodian in this Colony, we confirm the powers conferred on that Custodian to require any such formal confirmation from us, but at all events, it is desirable in view of the fact that these companies are registered in this Colony that we should make it clear that we intend that the Custodian of Enemy Property in China as regards China Companies, should be the same person as has been appointed by His Majesty's Minister in Peking and that we do not intend, so far as China Companies are concerned, that the Custodian who has been appointed as Custodian of enemy property in China should be the same person as has been appointed as Custodian of enemy property in Hong Kong, where the Companies are registered, that we intend to support, so far as we can, the title of Custodian of Enemy Property in China in China Companies.

In order to remove any possible doubt it is desirable to pass this Bill. It has been asked for by the General Managers of China Companies in Shanghai, and I believe it is the intention of General Managers and Directors of certain China Companies in Shanghai to act under this Bill with reference to shares held by enemies in China Companies. This Bill makes it quite clear, so far as we have power to legislate in the matter, that we intend the Custodian of Enemy Property in China, as regards shares in China Companies, shall have full power to sell, manage and otherwise deal with and transfer such shares.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General the title of the Bill was changed to "An Ordinance relating to the Custodian of Enemy Property in China, and the following clauses were substituted for clauses 3 and 4 as originally printed in the Bill:—
(3) In the case of every China Company the term "Custodian" means and shall as from the commencement of the Trading with the Enemy (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1915, be deemed to have meant the Custodian of Enemy Property in China.
(4) All shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities and other obligations of every China Company (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of the same) held by, or on behalf of, an enemy or enemy subject, and the right to transfer the same shall be deemed to have vested or shall vest (as the case may be), without the necessity of any further conveyance, assurance or other document, in the person appointed, whether before or after the commencement of this Ordinance (as the case may be), Custodian of Enemy Property in China, and such Custodian shall, as from the date of his appointment as such Custodian, be deemed to have had and shall have full powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with and transferring such shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities and other obligations of such China Company (including all such rights as aforesaid).

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—This Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment, as contained in The Theatres Regulation Ordinance, 1908, the new Ordinance being called "The Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919."

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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

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(3) In the case of every China Company the term "Custodian" means and shall as from the commencement of the Trading with the Enemy (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1915, be deemed to have meant the Custodian of Enemy Property in China.
(4) All shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities and other obligations of every China Company (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of the same) held by, or on behalf of, an enemy or enemy subject, and the right to transfer the same shall be deemed to have vested or shall vest (as the case may be), without the necessity of any further conveyance, assurance or other document, in the person appointed, whether before or after the commencement of this Ordinance (as the case may be), Custodian of Enemy Property in China, and such Custodian shall, as from the date of his appointment as such Custodian, be deemed to have had and shall have full powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with and transferring such shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities and other obligations of such China Company (including all such rights as aforesaid).

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General the title of the Bill was changed to "An Ordinance relating to the Custodian of Enemy Property in China, and the following clauses were substituted for clauses 3 and 4 as originally printed in the Bill:—
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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then resumed and the Attorney-General moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MARINE STORES, PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1919.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of Marine Stores." In doing so, he said:—It will be within the recollection of hon. members that on the last occasion when this Bill was before the Council it was referred to the Standing Law Committee and hon. members have before them the report of the proceedings of the Law Committee on the Bill. Hon. members have also before them an amended copy of the Bill, dated July 8th, 1919, embodying in italics the amendments which I propose to move in Committee on this Bill. It will be remembered that there was some discussion on the last occasion, raised by my hon. friend who represents the Justices, on the correctness of the use of the term "hawkers." After some consideration it was decided by the Standing Law Committee to substitute the word "collector" for "hawker" throughout the Bill. Another point I propose to move is an amendment to clause 11 of the Bill, making the limits within which unauthorized dredging is prohibited rather wider than before, and so that they shall include the Standard Oil Company's works at Lai-chi-kok and the waters adjacent thereto. Hon. members will also have before them the Regulations which it is proposed to bring into force now relating to dealers in marine stores. These also were considered by the Standing Law Committee and my hon. friend who represents the Justices raised the point that there should be an omission of the clause from the Regulations providing that there should be no escapes from the roofs of the premises occupied by the dealers. My hon. friend pointed out that the absence of such escapes might be dangerous in case of fire and the Government accepted the suggestion of my hon. friend and I submit that the clause should be omitted from the Regulations. I think, sir, that the Regulations will suitably provide for the interests under the Bill. With these remarks I beg to give notice that the Bill be read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER—Hon. members will observe from the report of the Standing Law Committee on this Bill that I reserved to myself the right to move in Committee certain small amendments to Clauses 3 and 4. As these small amendments involve a question of principle it is right that I should refer to them on the second reading. The effect of the proposed amendments will be that these Regulations, made by the Governor-in-Council, will not become operative until they have received the approval of the Legislative Council. Three-quarters of a century ago it pleased the Crown to grant to this Colony a Charter, and that Charter provided two Councils to advise the Governor on certain matters—one was the Executive Council and the other the Legislative Council. No legislative authority whatever was given by the Charter to the Executive Council. The entire duty of advising the Governor as to the laws, peace, order and good Government of the Colony, was imposed on the Legislative Council, and if they surrender that duty in any way to another Council they are I submit committing a breach of trust. There has been, unfortunately, a tendency in recent years for this Council to pass Ordinances enabling the Governor-in-Council to make what regulations they pleased. Truly the public were deprived of a great safeguard, for with the Bills which are passed by this Council it is the practice to read them a first time, publish them in the Gazette so that they are open to public discussion, bring them up at another meeting of this Council, discuss them openly in full Council before the Press and the public, refer them either to a Committee of the whole Council or to the Standing Law Committee, and then read them a third time in Council and pass them. That was not so with the Regulations of the Governor-in-Council which are laid upon the public for the first time. I feel sure that the principal reason why the greatest charter of English liberty, which was granted to the English 700 years ago at Magna Carta, and which is framed above your chair, is placed there is to remind us that the duties and obligations imposed on this Council by our own Charter are not to be lightly thrown aside. Therefore, when this Bill goes into Committee I shall move in clauses 3 and 4 that the Regulations shall not come into force unless approved by the Legislative Council.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—With reference to what the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace has just said respecting the power given under practically all our laws to the Governor-in-Council to frame regulations, I would only remind him, firstly, that such regulations are restricted in their operation. Nothing can be done under such Regulations which is contrary to the wording of the Ordinance under which they are made. Secondly, whatever may be thought of delegating such quasi-legislative powers to the Executive, it is a custom which has existed for very many years—I should imagine ever since Crown Colonies started—and is practically universal. It would be impossible for the Government to attempt to make in this hon. member proposes to make in this Bill, and I would suggest to him that as a new Governor will be arriving shortly in this Colony, who has not only great experience of the working of many Colonies from the time he has been in the Colonial Office and who has also served for some years in the premier Crown Colony of the Empire, he will, no doubt, be able to give us a good deal of information on the subject and, if he so pleases, will be able to refer the matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. On this occasion, as the hon. member knows, we are going to ask this Council to pass the first set of Regulations under this Ordinance. On a previous occasion, when the Ordinance imposing compulsory service last year was passed, the Regulations were of such a nature that they affected a great many Europeans in this Colony, and it was thought proper that the Legislative Council should pass them. The Council always has the power to bring up such a motion as that the Regulations under any particular Ordinance shall be passed by the Council, and this is the second time, in the last few

years, that the Council has done so.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr.

years at any rate, where the Government has agreed that the Regulations shall be passed. The Government, however, cannot accept the motion of the hon. member for proposal to make in committee.

The Bill was read a second time. The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On the motion of the Attorney-General the following amendments were agreed to:

That throughout the Bill, the word "collector" be substituted for the word "hawk".

That the present clause 1 of the Bill be numbered 1 (1) and that a new sub-section be added to clause 1 of the Bill to read as follows:

(2). No dealer shall have in his possession any marine stores, except at such premises as are registered by him with the Captain-Superintendent of Police as places for storing his (the dealer's) marine stores.

That clause 11 of the Bill be amended so as to read as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission in writing from the Harbour Master, to dredge in the waters of the Colony between a line drawn from the westernmost point of the Island of Hongkong to the western side of Green Island and continued to the western point of Stonecutter's Island and from thence to the Naval Torpedo Range at Lanchow, on the West, and the Lyman Pass, on the East.

That after the word "of" in the first line of clause 12 of the Bill, the words "any" be inserted.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER moved that the clause 13 of the Bill after the word "regulations" there should be inserted the words "and approved by the Legislative Council."

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODSWELL seconded. H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: The insertion of these words would apply to future regulations made under this Ordinance and the Government cannot accept this motion. Will you proceed to a division?

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER: I ask for a division.

From a division the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, the Hon. Mr. S. H. DODSWELL, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak and the Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER voted for the amendment, and the official, including, of course, the Acting Attorney-General, voted against it. The amendment was, therefore, lost by six votes to four.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER proposed a similar amendment to clause 4, remarking that as he supposed the Government would have no more difficulty over that motion than they had over the other, he did not propose to force it to a division.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: The Government cannot accept the amendment.

Council then resumed and the Attorney-General proposed that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT reminded the members that there would be a combined meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils on Saturday, and then adjourned the Council sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads, (7) Aberdeen to Little Hong Kong, Improving and widening existing Road.

The CHAIRMAN: This is really a re-vote from last year. Fifteen thousand dollars were voted last year and only \$7,500 were spent.

The vote was agreed to.

THE NEW FIRE BRIGADE ENGINE. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and sixty dollars in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B. Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Clothing.

The CHAIRMAN: This money is required for the equipment of the men who have been engaged for the new motor engine.

The vote was agreed to.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Peace Celebrations.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for the street decorations, poles, etc.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, Extraneous and Franks, Laying at junction of Ning Po and Yee Tung Street.

The CHAIRMAN: This was approved by Sir Henry May towards the end of last year and was too late for the estimates. It is now lying ground and the sites in the neighbourhood are being filled in for building.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE SERVICES. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty-five dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Charitable Allowance to Tam Mei-kui (Mrs. L. J. da Silva).

The vote was agreed to.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Secret Service.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is for a thousand. This is a supplementary vote.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE SERVICES. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is 1,000. The Council has already voted another \$1,000, and this is a further sum required for various people in distress through the war and so on.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (4) Additional Storey to Public Works Department Annex.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$10,000. This supplementary sum is required.

The vote was agreed to.

SHAU KWAN POLICE STATION. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Additions and Alterations to Shaukwian Police Station.

The CHAIRMAN: This is to improve the station generally, to bring it up to date and to provide accommodation for more men if necessary.

The vote was agreed to.

THE TALPO ROAD. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand three hundred dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Training stream in the Lam Cheun Valley, New Territories.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a stream which comes to the sea just at the back of the Talpo market. It is necessary to build a wall to protect the road during times of flood.

The vote was agreed to.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Communications, (22) Roads, (a) Shang hai Street to Taikoktun.

The CHAIRMAN: The total cost of the work was \$25,000, slightly under the estimate and this \$2,000 is a re-vote of a sum of expended in 1918. There has been no excess over the original estimate.

The vote was agreed to.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Other Charges, Maintenance of Wireless Installation.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-one thousand dollars in aid of the following votes:

Public Works, Recurrent. Hongkong, Buildings: (1) Maintenance of Buildings, \$14,000

(2) Maintenance of Light-houses, 2,000

Kowloon, Buildings, (23) Maintenance of Buildings, 2,000

New Territories, Buildings, (37) Maintenance of Buildings, 3,000

Total, \$21,000

The CHAIRMAN: This is for a large variety of small items for which the votes require supplementary grant.

The vote was agreed to.

CONVICT ESCAPES FROM LUNATIC ASYLUM.

SEQUEL TO A RECENT MURDER CASE.

A sensation was created in the Colony yesterday morning, when it became known that a convict had escaped from the lunatic asylum. On inquiry it was ascertained that the fugitive was Luk Chi, a Chinese youth, who was convicted of murder in December last and sentenced to be detained in the Asylum, during His Majesty's pleasure, as a plea of insanity, supported by medical evidence, had been entered by the defence.

The Police have communicated with every station in the Colony and a sharp lookout is being kept. The various boats and trains are being watched by detectives.

How Luk Chi escaped is unknown. It is suspected that his departure was connived at by an employee at the Asylum.

Luk Chi was employed by Mr. R. W. Bradbury as a house-boy, and one evening, while Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were away, he attacked a young man, also employed in the house, Shau Fan into a bath-room, followed by Luk Chi brandishing a knife. Luk Chi seized the woman and ripped her open. A young boy, attracted by the cries of the woman, informed Sergeant Marriott. He went to the house and arrested Luk Chi, who was holding a knife, dripping with blood. At the Police station Luk Chi admitted the offence. At the trial evidence of hereditary insanity was brought forward, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty, but insane."

THE POLICE AND A BLIND BEGGAR.

FINE FOR "SALUTING" THE C.S.P.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with begging alms.

The beggar was arrested by order of the C.S.P. from whom he asked alms.

Mr. Lindsell: Why don't you work? The beggar: I am blind, sir.

Mr. Lindsell: Blind? Inspector Cashman: He is very nearly blind, your Worship.

Mr. Lindsell: You have no business to interfere with the blind, Inspector.

Inspector Cashman: It is the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police's orders. Defendant has been sent out of the Colony on three occasions, but has persisted in returning.

Defendant: I am living on the bounty of Sir Paul Chater, who gives me \$1.50 a week.

Mr. Lindsell: Why did you beg, then? The beggar: I did not beg; I was only giving a salute to the gentleman.

Mr. Lindsell: I see—\$5.

The beggar: I did not beg; I was only giving a salute to the gentleman.

Mr. Lindsell: I see—\$5.

The beggar: I did not beg; I was only giving a salute to the gentleman.

Mr. Lindsell: I see—\$5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROTEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, As a non-resident of Hongkong, I do not think anyone can accuse me of having an axe to grind if I make public not only what is a grievance to the officer or soldier who has now returned to Hongkong on demobilisation, but also what any of such men or any other who will care to give the matter a moment's thought consider a disgrace to the British community in Hongkong.

It would appear that many thousands of dollars have been spent in decorations and other entertainments, which give the appearance to an outsider of self-congratulation on the personally successful outcome of the war.

I have heard of no public recognition scheduled to be given to those hundreds of men who left this Colony to give up, possibly, all prospects of a future career, possibly to give either the supreme sacrifice or, in the alternative, a limb or health, to the great cause of freedom for the world, including those who for various reasons were compelled to remain in the Colony.

It is true that those whose names were in possession of the officials have been invited to a reception at Government House, but did the official responsible for issuing the invitations realise that very few, if any, of those returned officers and men could possibly be in possession of either uniform, leave of morning dress? I wonder what percentage of the returned men will be present at 11 a.m. on Saturday next.

There must be in this place, to-day, apart from those who frequent the Clubs, many men either of ships in harbour or otherwise employed, who have taken an active part in the war but who, on this, which should be the greatest occasion in the history of Hongkong, can only look on at the celebrations from a distance without a word of recognition for their services or a word of welcome from one of the foremost of British Crown Colonies.

If it were not for the feeling that one had done his duty one would be inclined to say: "Was it worth it?" Yours, etc.

DEMobilISED OFFICER.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1919.

A CHILDREN'S DAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, In this morning's issue of the Daily Press it is stated:—

(1).—It has been decided to allow the sum of \$1 to each of the 4,000 children in the Hongkong and Kowloon schools registered under the Government.

(2).—The obvious difficulty of giving money to all private schools (when any Territories can claim that he has a school with such number of pupils as places his imagination) was carefully considered by the Committee.

With regard to (1) I wish to say that it has been definitely stated that "it was decided to confine the provision of sums for school entertainments to the Government schools." Sums of money are, therefore, not being given to all schools registered under the Government. There is a difference between a Government school and a registered school.

With regard to (2), any person who makes such a claim would be the Head of an unregistered school, against which there is a law.

Under the present system of making the grant the following are examples of schools excluded from the grant:—St. Joseph's College, the Diocesan Schools, the Convent Schools, St. Paul's and St. Stephen's Girls' and Boys' Colleges. In my opinion, the grant should have been made to all important English schools and to vernacular schools (Upper Grade) as well as to the Government schools.

This means that a grant should have been made to about eight or nine thousand children instead of to four thousand.

The reasons why I have taken up the matter strongly are because (1) I know many children were expecting the grant and a grant school entertainment, (2) it is to be regretted that uniform action was not taken, (3) no difference should have been, or be, made between the Government and the large and important private schools—the latter need more help than the Government schools, (4) proper advice and consultation were not sought.

Yours, etc.

MAGISTER.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1919.

COLONIAL TREASURER V. A CHINAMAN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I have carefully read the above case, as recorded in the issue of your paper of the 15th instant. After very deliberate consideration I have come to this conclusion.

The incident resolves itself into this maxim: "Do not unto others what you do not wish done unto you," which maxim must assuredly be familiar even to the most ignorant. That is to say, "politeness meets with politeness," "roughness encounters roughness," "a blow for a blow," and so on.

Suppose two Chinese gentlemen were discussing something and an Englishman was standing near by "too close to be agreeable," would a motion from one of the Chinese gentlemen to the Englishman to move away be obeyed? Unhesitatingly I say "No." Well aware am I of the value the English people set upon their pride. Well, sir, do you expect that because the defendant in the case in question was an "Oriental" he should "tremble and obey" at the mere of a finger or a walking-stick to move away by a "Westerner?" I leave the answer to you. That sort of fear has long ago vanished among present-day Chinamen.

Had politeness been resorted to, emphasis would have been prompt, but as I have said above, "payment must be made with the same coin."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FIREWORKS PROGRAMME.

Friday.

Display from the Harbour at 5.30 p.m.

Day shells representing:—

1. Flags of Allied nations.

2. Parachutes.

3. Animals.

4. Display of rockets.

Display from the Harbour at 10 p.m.

1. Opening salute of aerial bombs.

2. Water fireworks.

3. Cross fire of golden rain rockets.

4. Flight of 4" and 5" bomb-shells.

5. Batteries of Roman candles, different colours.

6. Flight of tourbillons.

7. Set-piece "Over the top."

8. Flight of war signal balloons with magnesium illumination.

9. Cross-fire of war-signal rockets.

10. Flight of large bomb-shells, 6" x 10".

11. Display of golden-rain batteries.

12. Silver fountain batteries.

13. Set-piece "Allied shields."

14. Display of Italian colour wheels.

15. Cross-fire of 12-pound rockets.

16. Flight of assorted bomb-shells, 3" to 10".

17. Set-piece "Union Jack."

18. Bombardment batteries.

19. Set-piece "God save the King."

Saturday.

Display from the Botanical Gardens at 12.15 p.m.

Day shells representing:—

1. Flags of Allied nations.

2. Parachutes.

3. Animals.

Display from the Harbour at 9.30 p.m.

1. Salutes of guns.

2. Water fireworks.

3. Cross-fire star rockets.

4. Flight of bomb-shells, 3" and 4".

5. Batteries of Roman-candle comets.

6. Golden rain-wheels.

7. Aerobatic batteries.

8. Cross-fire of assorted sized rockets.

9. Flight of large bomb-shells, 5" and 6".

10. Niagara Falls.

11. Set-piece "On the Run."

12. Batteries of Roman-candles.

13. Golden rain batteries.

14. Flight of American rockets.

15. Flight of extra large bomb-shells, 10" to 12".

16. Set-piece "Union Jack."

17. Silver fountain batteries.

18. Small shell batteries.

19. National salute of red, white and blue rockets.

20. Set-piece "Over the top."

21. Grand bombardment of Batteries.

22. Display of aerial artillery.

23. Flight of assorted bomb-shells, 3" to 10".

24. Set-piece "Bombardment of Zeebrugge Mole—300 feet in length, showing five battleships in action blowing up the mole at Zeebrugge."

25. Set-piece "H.M. King George V."

26. Set-piece "God save the King."

STREET DECORATION AND ILLUMINATION COMMITTEE.

The Street Decoration and Illumination Committee is composed of the following: Mr. H. W. Bird (Chairman); Mr. A. O. Lang (Vice-Chairman).

Hongkong Committee:—Messrs. A. R. Austin, A. Chapman, D. G. 21, Bernard, J. H. M. Hanemann, A. G. Coppin, A. E. Crapnell, J. Duncan, W. Dawson, W. Fraser, E. Graham, H. Humphreys, E. Evan Jones, W. M. Humphreys, Commander Kilgour, R.N., G. E. Moxon, T. L. Perkins, T. E. Pearce, W. E. Roberts, J. H. Scott, H. C. Sandford, B. Wyllie, and Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N.

Kowloon Committee:—Messrs. N. S. Brown (Chairman), R. Baker, G. Duncan, J. H. Donohoe, Capt. G. H. Gray, J. H. Mead, W. J. Owens, J. P. Robinson, E. W. White, and H. P. Winslow.

There is a separate Committee for the Harbour decorations and illuminations.

DINNER TO SAILORS.

At the dinner to be given at the City Hall this and to-morrow evening to sailors from the warships in port, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will attend and say a few words. The Pellet Reserve Band will provide the music.

RESERVED STANDS.

Several stands have been erected from which the occupants will be able to witness the dragon-boat procession and the fireworks in comfort. The Hongkong Club has erected one on the Praya side of the Club, while the Portuguese community have obtained permission for a stand on the Praya side of Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s building. Sir Paul Chater has a handsome stand erected opposite the statue of King Edward, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has a stand on the other side of the green. The first floor of the Supreme Court building is being utilised as one Government stand, another being erected on the roadside immediately below it. The lawyers have obtained the roof of the Supreme Court perhaps the finest site of all.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR LANTERNS

8 1/2 inch RED \$ 7.50 } Per ... \$35. } Per case
1 1/2 inch RED \$11.00 } 100 ... \$50. } of 500

CANDLES \$2.40 per 100.

FLAGS

3 ft x 4 ft.

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each

SET OF 12 ALLIES' FLAGS \$21 PER SET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS

FRIDAY, 18th and SATURDAY, 19th JULY, 1919.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, 18th:—

6.30 p.m. Entertainment of Services.
7.30 " Illumination of City and Kowloon.
9 to 10 " Fiery Water Dragon Leaves Yaumati and Proceeds through Harbour.
10 to 11 " Grand Fireworks Display on the Harbour, opposite Statue Square.

SATURDAY, 19th:—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



THE Public are particularly warned not to throw lighted matches, Cigar or Cigarette ends over the Verandah of any Buildings during the PEACE CELEBRATIONS as these may fall on the temporary stands and get them on fire and cause a very serious disaster.

It is further notified that Chinese and Japanese lanterns are not to be hung in any place adjacent to sunblinds in verandahs or elsewhere as such action may result in setting the buildings on fire.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1008]

PEACE HOLIDAYS

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be "CLOSED" for Business from 12 Noon, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), JULY 18th, and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JULY 19th.

W. LOGAN,
Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1009]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

"AT HOME."

THE Members of the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be "AT HOME" to their friends from Twelve Noon until One o'clock TO-DAY (FRIDAY), JULY 18th.

W. LOGAN,
Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1010]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

PEACE CELEBRATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JULY 19th.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1011]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

PEACE CELEBRATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JULY 19th.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1012]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 19th, All Departments will be CLOSED for business.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.—Urgent prescriptions will be dispensed from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1013]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

IT will be found necessary to suspend the Tramway Service between COWAY BAY and WATSON STREET for some hours on the night of SATURDAY, JULY 19th.

The Cars will commence to be withdrawn at 7.30 P.M. and will be completely withdrawn by 8.00 P.M. Between 7.30 P.M. and 8.00 P.M. there will be a limited service only. The resumption will probably commence about 11 P.M.

Should the crowds on FRIDAY or SATURDAY nights be such that in the opinion of the management the service cannot at any time be safely continued, the cars will be withdrawn or the service altered, and it is hereby notified that the Company does not guarantee the completion of any particular journey.

Every endeavour will be made to provide as frequent a service as is possible under the circumstances.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary and Manager,
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1014]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT Secretary for the Marine Engineers' Guild of China to be resident at Hongkong. Salary \$350 per month for a probationary period of six months, after which an agreement will be given.

Apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA,
17, Wanking Road,
Shanghai. [1015]

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

KOWLOON INLAND LOT 176.

THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS relating to the above Property having been stolen in China from the possession of the owner, the public is hereby cautioned not to enter into any negotiations regarding the same without reference to the undersigned.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1919.
LEO PALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the owner.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Detailed Programmes can be had at the leading Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and Stores.

Price: 10 cents. [1001]

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), JULY 18th, at 1 P.M.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1007]

BANK HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 19th, has been appointed a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on that day.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1001]

G. R.

GENERAL RECEPTION, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NO written invitations are being issued for the GENERAL RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE at 11.30 A.M. on SATURDAY, JULY 19th.

It is requested that those who attend the reception will bring cards with their names clearly written thereon.

[1004]

G. R.

NOTICE.

NO VESSEL of any kind is to anchor or lie at any buoy in the area bounded by North and South lines through the Star Ferry Pier and the Victoria Recreation Club between the hours of 9 P.M. and 11.30 P.M. on the 18th and 19th July.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1008]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

JULY 18th AND 19th.

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS will be served in the Grill Room and Main Dining Room at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per head respectively.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1003]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:

—Owing to the delay due to conditions created by the war in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 P.M.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th July, during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[1001]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA

TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

MR. D. H. FARRANT will be in Charge of the above Company's Business at Hongkong from To-day until further Notice.

J. KENNEDY GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919. [1010]

NOTICE.

IN re DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.

Canton, July 6th, 1919. [1047]

WANTED.

TWO Bux, Rent, or Share BATHING MATS at Repulse Bay.

Reply to—
WM. J. MILNE,
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1000]

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY thoroughly conversant in Office Work seeks situation as General Assistant.

Reply to—
"A.R.C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1001]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.50 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1919, at rate of 3/6 per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1919, at the Office of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, JULY 22nd, to SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 11th, 1919. [975]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [964]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [965]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
the General Managers.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [968]

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as
THE LUNA PARK.

A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENJA.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty four persons including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Uran and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement, Show, Part Gallery, Lighting Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.

Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to **TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY,** 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [1003]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the "REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916."

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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FOR SALE.

HUPMOBILE NEW MODEL R. complete with 5 white-wire wheels, bumper, new extra tyre and three sets new seat covers. All in first-class condition. Only used 3 months.

Apply—
Box 994,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1001]

INTIMATION

EAU DE COLOGNE

DE LUXE

(CLOCHE D'ARGENT BRAND).

FRAGRANT and DELICATE.

A perfume calculated to satisfy the most critical user.

In elegant Crystal Globe bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

(18)

BIRTHS.

JACKSON.—At 3, Fairview, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on July 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. JACKSON, a daughter. [1006]

MAYES.—At the Peak Hospital, on July 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY M. MAYES, a daughter. [1007]

MARRIAGE.

HERTS KATZ. At 402, GE. Western Road, Shanghai, on July 10th, before Mr. A. G. Locher, U.S. Vice-Consul, HENRY HAROLD HERTZ, of New York, to DEBORAH EVELYN KATZ, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18th, 1919.

SITTING ON THE SAFETY VALVE.

DESPITE the loud outcry which was raised against the proposals of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai for controlling the Press, the necessary regulations have been approved, without vocal protest, by the special meeting of ratepayers convened for the purpose. In favour of the principle of licensing the Press there was a majority of 110 on a poll of 428 votes, after which many of those present left and the conditions of licence, when submitted later, were endorsed by a show of hands. For this unexpected result several explanations are offered. It is suggested that the Japanese community, which comprises upwards of 200 ratepayers, solidly supported the new by-law for reasons which it is not difficult to divine in view of recent events. Then, again, it is said that many were reluctant to take action which would have been tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Council, especially as it is an open secret that the Consular Body will refuse assent to the new by-law, while the sympathy of others was alienated by the violence with which the opposition conducted their campaign. As a matter of fact, no objection can fairly be raised to the principle of licensing presses, more particularly in an international settlement where each inhabitant is answerable to the laws of his own country. In Hongkong, the publisher enters

into a bond with the Government, and in England an "imprint" has to be shown on everything issuing from the press under a penalty of £5. There is ample justification for following these precedents in Shanghai. When we come, however, to the conditions which may be imposed by the Council there is, or would be, if they were likely to be sanctioned—cause for grave misgiving. The Police and Revenue officers are to be given free access to the licensed premises, and the publication of matter of a seditious or scurrilous character, or of a character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace or to the disturbance of good order, will render the licensee subject, in times of unrest, to immediate suspension until the Court to which the licensee is amenable shall have announced its decision in action to be brought forthwith by the Council against the licensee.

Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSSEVILLE pointed out to the meeting, over which he presided, that, in his opinion, such conditions were ultra vires. The Council could not make themselves judges in their own cause and seize and confiscate property without the sanction of a Court of Justice, which, moreover, would only be in a position to make recommendations as to what should be done next. Who, it seems pertinent to ask, is to decide such questions as: "What constitutes a time of unrest?" "What is matter of a seditious or scurrilous character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace or to the disturbance of good order?" Is the Riot Act to be read, and is a trained censorship to be established? How otherwise are editors, printers and publishers to know when to be on their guard and how to avoid dangerous matter? The public have been told, of course, that there is no desire to curtail the liberty of the Press, indeed it is recognised that this would not be tolerated, and we are willing to admit that in a community with a popular form of government such as Shanghai possesses the risks are less than they would be in Hongkong. But it is a dangerous experiment to part with liberties that have been won after years of struggle. Officials, as we know from experience during the past five years, generally ride with a light rein at first but apply the curb when they feel firmly seated in the saddle. It is so easy to make out a case, under one plausible pretext or another, for stifling free discussion. All reference, for example, to the Shantung controversy could be forbidden on the ground that it was calculated to foment ill-will between the Chinese and Japanese and lead to disturbance. In this way, people could always be deprived of the opportunity of expressing their opinions on any matter upon which they felt strongly. We have seen this policy followed in other and less enlightened parts of the world and the result has been that the people, denied the ordinary means of ventilating their grievances, have substituted violent deeds for violent words. The Municipal Council would be well advised to rest content with the full powers they already possess to take action in the local Courts against any newspapers which disturb the peace, commit libel, or are guilty of other illegal acts. When the Council start dictating to the Press they assume responsibilities in the eyes of various Powers that are likely to prove extremely embarrassing.

Owing to the peace celebrations, the next issue of this newspaper will be on Monday morning.

On case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$1,000 for being in unlawful possession of 50 pounds of raw opium.

It has been decided to proceed immediately with the rebuilding of the Shanghai Race Club and the rearrangement of the enclosure.

The Canton authorities are applying for the extradition of three Chinese "wanted" for kidnapping and armed robbery in a village near Canton.

An important notification relating to the suspension of the Hongkong Tramway service during the Peace celebrations appears in our advertisement columns.

The President and Committee of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders will be "At Home" to members and friends from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. on Saturday.

We are asked to announce that all persons attending the reception at Government House, on Saturday morning, should wear ordinary dress if they do not possess uniform, levee, or morning dress.

The Police issue a warning with regard to the hanging of lighted lanterns in dangerous positions and the careless disposal of lighted matches, and cigar or cigarette ends during the Peace celebrations.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place at No. 233, Yau-mat, early on Wednesday. Five men—three of them armed with revolvers and two with daggers—entered a rice-store and stole \$230. No arrests have been made.

Senhor Barbosa handed over the Governorship of Macao to Colonel Santos, yesterday morning, and embarked in the afternoon by the S.S. Sui Ita for Hongkong, where he will wait for a steamer to take him to Lisbon. The new Governor, Senhor Correia Silva, left Lisbon for Macao on June 25th.

Mr. E. S. Little, who has acted as General Manager for Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. in China for nearly 20 years, has decided to retire from active association with that firm. Mr. Little will continue to reside in Shanghai, and his experience and advice will be still taken advantage of by his old firm. Mr. P. H. Wootton has been appointed General Manager for the Far East, and Mr. Percy Fowler Assistant Manager.

At the Magistracy, on Wednesday, a Chinese was charged with murdering his brother, on January 14th, at Tai-poo. A quarrel, it is alleged, arose over some domestic question, and while the deceased was drawing water from a well, his brother backed him with a chopper. The assailant then escaped. He was arrested by the Police a few days ago. Mr. Lind will remand the case till next Wednesday.

For the unofficial sent on the Licensing Board temporarily vacated by Mr. A. R. Lowe, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., was the only candidate, on Wednesday, and, consequently, he is re-elected unopposed. He was nominated by Mr. H. W. Bird (who resigned with him and the other unofficials as a protest against the Government's action over the Grand Hotel and Peak Hotel licences during the war) and was seconded by Mr. N. J. Stabbe.

Upwards of 300 workmen employed at Osaka Dockyard have been paid off, owing to slackness of work following upon the cessation of hostilities. The company held a general meeting of the shareholders at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce when Mr. Iwasaki, the President, after minutes reporting on the actual condition of the dockyard, explained the necessity of suspending work for the time being. He announced that the company had sustained a loss of Yen 3,820,000.

The Kuling correspondent of the Central China Post writes:—I understand that there are still about 50 Germans on the hill (Kuling). Those who have been left appear to have been those who had the most money—a sure proof that Chinese control of the estate is uncomfortable near being a fact. While never a strong advocate of deportation (which always appeared to me a twofold affair) I think that if such a policy is adopted by the Chinese Government, it should be administered with a minimum of inequality.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the blockade against Germany has been raised and that general licences have been issued, effective on July 14th, authorizing the general resumption of trade and communication between the United States and Germany. It will be noted that while the blockade is thus raised the action taken has been under licence, so that the means of reimposing the blockade remains effective if action in that direction should be necessary.

A very enjoyable open-air concert in connection with the Peace Celebrations was held last night by the members of the Catholic Club. The programme consisted of recitations by Mr. E. L. Alves (ex-soldier of the King's Royal Rifles, lately returned to the Colony) and Mr. A. A. Almeida; songs by Miss Elfrida Amund, Miss Beatrice Castro, Messrs. L. E. Hernandez, A. E. Baptista, E. G. Aquino, M. F. Baptista and J. C. Rozario; a cornet solo by Mr. D. C. Baptista; and selections by the Mandolin Band and the Sociedade Philharmonica.

We are asked to mention that, by our oversight, the name of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak was omitted from the list of those present at the meeting held in Sir Paul Chater's office for the purpose of preparing an address of welcome to the new Governor. There are so many other curious omissions, however, for which we should have thought it hardly worth while to draw attention to this one. The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, who was informed, was absent through illness. Mr. E. C. Barrett represented Messrs. Shearman, Tomes & Co., and not Messrs. Dodwell & Co., as we were informed.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY RAISED:

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH THE ALLIES

ALLIED WARSHIPS ORDERED TO FIUME.

ABOUT £1,500,000,000 SUBSCRIBED TO "VICTORY LOAN."

THE R 34 RETURNS TO ENGLAND SAFELY.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY RAISED.

PARIS, July 17th. The Supreme Council of the Allies has decided to raise the blockade of Germany to-morrow.

ABOLITION OF COMMERCIAL CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY.

PARIS, July 17th. The Supreme Economic Council, at a meeting on July 16th, decided to abolish commercial censorship in Germany at the same time as the blockade.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 17th. Mr. Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, has promised an announcement regarding the resumption of trade with Germany within 48 hours. General trading licenses will be issued, except for dyes, chemicals, and potash, trading in which will be controlled by the Reparations Commission.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

PARIS, July 17th. Diplomats state that the German ratification of the Treaty will not be complete until the Prussian and Bavarian Parliaments have approved it, because the German Constitution necessitates the Parliaments of the States which are giving up territory agreeing to changes.

PARIS, July 17th. The instrument of the ratification by the German Government of the Peace Treaty, signed by President Ebert, was received by the Foreign Ministry this morning.

LATEST CABLES.

WORLD RECONSTRUCTION. PEACE TREATY THE STARTING POINT.

PARIS, July 17th. A Havas message says: "Prior to his departure from Paris, Mr. Robert Lansing said that the present Peace Treaty was the starting point of world reconstruction. The situation was serious. Western civilization had been dazed by the shock of four and half years of destruction. Two things were essential—an alert and intelligent public opinion and the co-operation of the nations."

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

BIG RUSH OF INVESTORS AT ELEVENTH MOMENT.

LONDON, July 17th. The closing hours of the "Victory Loan" witnessed a tremendous rush of investors. The final figures are not yet available, but estimates indicate a total of £1,500,000,000, including £750,000,000 new money.

Manchester heads the list of provincial towns with £30,000,000, and Liverpool is second with £25,000,000. The largest personal subscription is £1,000,000 from "Private T," whose identity has not been disclosed. Sir Edward Sassoon has subscribed £400,000.

FRENCH GENERALS HONOURED.

MARSHAL FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO THE POILUS.

PARIS, July 17th. A Havas message says: "At 3 o'clock this afternoon, President Poincaré, at the City Hall, presented the swords offered by the City of Paris to Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain. The Red Fourragere was presented to several Paris Regiments. On Saturday, Marshal Foch was presented with a bronze 'victory' plaque. President Poincaré said that all France loved the military leader who had won the great war of justice and right. Marshal Foch, replying, said that there was no more eloquent page in our history than the citations of our poilus. The nation possessing such a store of devotion could not be beaten. The task of the Chief was to seek inspiration in the will of his soldiers."

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

RETURN TRIP SAFELY COMPLETED BY THE "R. 34."

LONDON, July 17th.

The Air Ministry has received a wireless message from the R. 34 stating that her position at 2.30 p.m. (Greenwich time) was 46.32 degrees North and 38.38 degrees West.

She proposes to land at East Fortune. One engine has completely broken down.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the position of the R. 34 at 12.33 a.m. to-day (Greenwich time) was 54.30 degrees North and 9 degrees West.

She was steering south-east, at a speed of 60 knots.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry has received a wireless message direct from the R. 34 stating that her position at 2 a.m. this morning (Greenwich time) was 51.12 degrees North and 30 degrees West.

LONDON, July 17th. The R. 34, at 3 p.m. (Greenwich time) was 53 degrees North and 15.30 degrees West.

The Air Ministry has instructed the liner to land at the Pulham aerodrome in consequence of the dangerous weather in Scotland.

LONDON, July 17th. The R. 34 passed over Clifden, in Ireland, at 8.10 p.m. on July 17th.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the position of the R. 34 at 3.20 a.m. to-day was ten miles north-west of Derby.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the R. 34 has signalled to Pulham in Norfolk.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the R. 34 landed at Pulham in Norfolk at 7.2 a.m. on July 17th.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the position of the R. 34 at 8.30 p.m. yesterday was 42.15 degrees North and 54.05 degrees West.

A message was picked up at six in the afternoon (New York time) that she was going beautifully and that every one was fine. She was one third of the way across, and was going at 60 knots.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the position of the R. 34 at 4 a.m. to-day was 43.40 degrees North and 46 degrees West—over half the way across.

She was in direct communication with Clifden and the Azores, and was travelling at a speed of 45 knots.

LONDON, July 17th. The Air Ministry states that the position of the R. 34 at 12.10 p.m. to-day (Greenwich time) was 46 degrees North and 39.50 West. She covered 1,300 miles in the first 21 hours.

LATEST CABLES.

MURDERERS OF THE ARMENIANS.

TURKISH COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17th.

The Turkish Court-Martial has submitted for Imperial sanction the sentences of death on ex-Ministers Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha, who have fled.

Djavid Bey, who was ex-Minister of Finance, and two others, have been sentenced to 15 years' hard labour each. The ex-President of the Senate Rifaj Bey, and the ex-Minister of Posts, Hachim Bey, have been acquitted.

HOME PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

NAVAL PROCESSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Naval contingent, which will be a prominent feature of the Peace procession on July 18th, will be headed by Admiral Sir David Beatty, who will have a Union Jack carried in front of him.

He will be followed by his Staff and a number of Flag Officers who served in the war.

Next in the procession will be Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden, commanding the Atlantic and Home Fleets, and then Vice-Admiral Sir Rodger Kogos, Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, leading a detachment of men from his squadron, and also a party of the crew of the Queen Elizabeth.

Three other Admirals will lead squadron detachments.

The procession will include bodies of bluejackets from the Royal Fleet Reserve of Minesweepers, R.N.V.R. "Wrens," Nursing Sisters and Sea Scouts, also 500 men of the Mercantile Marine, including a body of Trinity House pilots.

City Companies will entertain the men within their ancient halls.

EARLIER CABLES.

HITCH IN THE ILLUMINATION SCHEME.

LONDON, July 17th. The Office of Works has issued a statement that the Department will not be able to proceed with the official illuminations on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations, owing to the Electrical Trades Union making the supply of lighting conditional on the Department forcing the employers to accept the Union's demands as regards disputed rates of pay.

LATEST CABLES.

THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY. AMERICAN COMPANIES OBTAINING SOLE CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, July 17th. The Federal Trade Commission has issued a report urging the President to take very strong action with a view to preventing certain meat-packing companies from obtaining international control of meat products.

The report declares that five Companies—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Morris, and Cudahy—control 574 Companies, and have secured a dominating interest in numerous Banks, enabling them to finance their own international operations and affect the credit of any competing cattle-producers.

The packers are now seeking to control meat substitutes. They already handle half the poultry, eggs, and cheese in interstate commerce.

THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES. MANDATES COMMISSION CONCLUDES ITS SITTINGS.

LONDON, July 17th. Reuters Agency learns that the Inter-Allied Mandates Commission, established to deal with the question of mandates over the ex-German Colonies, which has been sitting in London, has practically concluded its labours.

The members are Lord Milner (Britain), Colonel House (U.S.A.), M. Simon (France), Signor Marconi (Italy), and representatives of China and Japan.

SHIPPING STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

TWO HUNDRED VESSELS HELD UP.

NEW YORK, July 17th. A strike among certain classes of marine workers has tied up 200 vessels.

MEXICO TAKES OVER SCOTTISH-MEXICAN OIL CO.

WASHINGTON, July 17th. Mexico, carrying out her confiscation decrees, has taken over the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company.

The British Government has taken up the subject.

FRENCH NATIONAL FESTIVAL. MARSHAL JOFFRE'S PARTICIPATION.

PARIS, July 17th. There have been conflicting and inaccurate reports as regards Marshal Joffre's participation in the triumphal march through Paris.

THE FIUME IMPASSE.

ALLIED WARSHIPS ORDERED TO FIUME.

PARIS, July 17th.

In connection with the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the recent incidents at Fiume, it has been decided to send to Fiume three Allied warships, one British, one American and one French. There are already Italian warships in that port.

A DISASTROUS SNOW-STORM. NUMEROUS SHIPS WRECKED OFF CHILE.

NEW YORK, July 17th. It is reported that a number of ships have been wrecked, and enormous damage done on the Coast of Chile, by a heavy snow and sleet storm which is sweeping the southern portion of South America.

CRICKET AT HOME.

ETON DEFEATS HARROW.

LONDON, July 17th.

At Lords, Eton scored 176 in their first innings to which Harrow replied with 70. In their second innings Eton put up 143 runs for the loss of 9 wickets and declared their innings closed. Harrow collapsed for 41 runs. Eton therefore won comfortably by 202 runs, with a wicket in hand.

[The Eton-Harrow series of matches was instituted in 1855. So far 30 matches have been played, Eton winning 37, Harrow 35, and 15 matches being drawn.]

AUSTRIANS IN SOUTH AMERICA. ALLIES TO FACILITATE REPATRIATION.

PARIS, July 17th. Replying to a request contained in the German-Austrian Note, the Allies have indicated that they will facilitate the repatriation of Austrian officials in South America.

THE SILVER MARKET. MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 17th. Messrs. Montagu & Co's report states that the tendency of the market at the beginning of the week was upward owing to special orders and to inclination to hold up supplies, but unless purchases for the Raj can be made permanently, a higher level of prices is not justified.

The Indian currency problem is still the principal factor in the market. China has bought substantially, but seems momentarily to have shot its bolt. A feature of the week has been a premium on the price for forward delivery which is now 18s. 1d. above the price for cash delivery.

LONDON, July 17th. The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH RED CROSS. STIRRING APPEAL BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 17th. In connection with the celebration of the French National Festival, Mr. Lloyd George has issued a warm appeal on behalf of the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

He says: "During the four years of war we celebrated 'France's day' by sending our offering through the British Committee of the French Red Cross, as a homage to the superb tenacity with which France faced her terrible invader and, robbed of her richest territory, held the line at such cruel cost. Till we could come in our full strength to her aid. Her lands have been gloriously restored to her by our common effort and common sacrifice, but the British Committee cannot leave its noble work unfinished. It has undertaken the care of over 600 towns and villages in most of the devastated regions in France. It is helping those who lost their all in the hard struggle to win back their heritage, and it needs our continued and whole-hearted support."

INCREASED COST OF COAL. THE RISE IN PRICE JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, July 17th. A White Paper has been issued showing the basis on which the six shillings increase in the cost of coal per ton is calculated.

The deficiency in the working of the coal industry for the 12 months beginning July 16th is estimated at over £46,000,000 and the output is estimated at 217,000,000 tons.

Deducting the quantity on which the increased price will not be effective, namely, 56,000,000 tons—comprising 18,000,000 tons for and at collieries, 6,000,000 tons for miners' use, and 32,000,000 tons sold at the open market price above the minimum for export and bunkers—there remains 161,000,000 tons over, which it is estimated the deficiency will spread, necessitating the increase of price by 15s. 9d. or 6s.

"THE ONLY HOPE OF MANKIND."

PRESIDENT WILSON, ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 17th.

The speech delivered by President Wilson at the Senate, when he presented the Peace Treaty, was mainly devoted to the League, which, he said, was the only hope of mankind.

He declared that America could not refuse the moral leadership which the war and the Conference had offered her. Any Government representing the people must, regardless of cost, assist in utterly destroying the old order of international politics. Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people saw none, and would brook no denial.

He drew attention to the inevitability of the many compromises in the Treaty, and declared that the work of the Conference squared with the principles agreed upon as a basis as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situation.

President Wilson expressed the opinion that a two-thirds majority would be required to adopt any Senate reservation in ratifying the Treaty.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT. A NEW BRITISH GIANT AIRSHIP.

LONDON, July 17th.

Speaking at Newcastle, General Groves, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, announced that the Air Department would soon send out a giant airship four times the size of the R. 101 on a return voyage to the Cape and Egypt.

FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED. THE FATE OF TSINGTAU.

PARIS, July 17th. The foremost French airman, M. Navarre, has been killed at Villa-Coubly, when trying a new machine.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN INDIA. REPATRIATION TO BE CARRIED OUT.

CALCUTTA, July 17th. The Government of India, replying to the European Association, stated that it was their intention to repatriate every German and Austrian at present in India, except special cases.

The repatriation would include German missionaries. Enemy missions in India were being taken over by British Societies. Their properties would be vested in the Provincial custodians of enemy property with a view to their transference to Boards of Trustees composed partly of non-official members, who shall be nominees of the National Missionary Council, and partly of Government officials.

The Boards, in due course, will transfer the properties to Missionary Societies approved by the Governor-General.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER. HOLLAND CONSIDERS OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

PARIS, July 17th. Holland, in reply to the Allied Note urging the necessity of keeping a very close guard on the ex-Kaiser and the Crown Prince, expresses surprise at receiving warnings based on rumours.

The reply adds that Holland is conscious of her international obligations, and must be permitted freely to exercise her sovereign rights.

LANCASHIRE COTTON STRIKE. RESUMPTION OF WORK DECIDED.

LONDON, July 17th. The operative cotton spinners have decided, by 129 votes to 22, to resume work on July 18th.

THE "GRAMPAN" MISHAP. NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE "TITANIC'S" FATE.

ST. JOHN'S, July 17th. The Grampian casualties were among the crew who were asleep in the bow. There were 500 women and children aboard, but there was no panic when the iceberg was sighted through the fog. The impact was unavoidable. The ship was going slowly.

It is declared that the quick decision of the Captain alone prevented a repetition of the Titanic disaster. He changed his course and struck the iceberg head on instead of getting a glancing blow.

BULGARIA AND PEACE. INVITATION TO PENIPOTENTIARIES.

PARIS, July 17th. The Allies have asked Bulgaria to send plenipotentiaries to Paris to receive the Bulgarian Peace Treaty, which is nearing completion.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES.

PARIS, July 17th. Le Journal states that the Bulgarian Peace Treaty cedes West Thrace to Turkey and the bend of the Strumitsa to Serbia, while Rumania gives up the Dobruja except the bridgeheads of Silistria and Turtukai.

The Bulgarian plenipotentiaries must reach Enghien by July 23th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

JAPAN AND THE SHANTUNG.

SHANGHAI, July 17th. Japan has made an unofficial announcement that upon the ratification of the Treaty she will negotiate direct with China about the Shantung question.

ON FOK CLUB NOMINEES.

DURING a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the On Fook Club proposed that King Sun-jun be appointed Chief Peace Delegate and Chu Sham be Acting Premier.

SHANGHAI PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sham Chun-hin has telegraphed to Peking that he has consulted Tong Kiat-yun and Luk Wing-tung about the Eight Demands. When the Conference re-opens, he will announce what concession the South will make. He therefore requests that North to send a delegation to Shanghai immediately.

YUNNAN TROOPS IN SZECHUEN.

Lou Chun-hao telegraphs that Hung Kuku-wu is no longer submissive to the South-West, and is willing to serve the Central Government. If Government will give him certain recognition, it will not be difficult to drive the Yunnan troops from Szechuen.

THE KIRIN SQUADRALE.

Chang Juk-lun has telegraphed to Marn Yung-tung saying that he will attack only Go Shih-hun and advising Marn Yung-tung to keep aloof.

AMMUNITION FOR CHINA FROM ITALY.

When the War Participation Bureau was formed, China ordered an amount of \$30,000,000 from Italy to the value of \$30,000,000, which will arrive at Chin Wang Tso soon. Chang Juk-lun is sending a messenger to seize the ammunition and is asking the Government to give him a permit to use it.

THE FATE OF TSINGTAU.

According to information from the Legations, as soon as the Powers have ratified the Treaty, Tsingtau will be dealt with according to the Treaty.

ITALY WANTS AUSTRIAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

PARIS, July 17th. The agenda at this afternoon's Council of the Peace Conference includes the discussion of a demand by the Italian Delegation that the concession hitherto enjoyed by Austria at Tientsin should now be allocated to Italy.

PROTEST REGARDING THE SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, July 17th. A Havas message says: "The statement that Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. Henry White, and General Bliss have sent a communication to President Wilson on the Shantung settlement has been confirmed. The communication was in the nature of a protest."

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM. MR. POTTER'S POINT OF LAW FAILS.

MR. R. O. HUTCHISON gave judgment, yesterday afternoon, in the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 56 tins of raw opium and 14 tins of prepared opium.

At the hearing, Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood), who appeared for the defence, submitted that even if the opium were found in the defendant's house, he was not guilty in law, as it was not actually in his possession. Mr. Potter said that Section 7 of the Opium Ordinance, 1918, was to the effect that any person proved to be in possession of, or who had under his control, any article containing opium, was presumed to know what the article contained.

It was clear that the Legislature meant that section to overcome certain difficulties raised by lawyers in most of the opium cases, that there was no guilty knowledge. His submission was that the article had not been proved to be under defendant's control or in his possession. It was absolutely clear that the mere fact that a box or parcel was found in a dwelling-house was not per se any evidence whatever that it was in defendant's possession or control.

The Magistrate's ruling was as follows: "I was unfavourably impressed by the demeanour of the defendant when he was in the witness-box. I do not believe his statement that the person known as Yin Hing was in the front sitting-room at the time of the arrival of the Police and that, an alarm being given, he escaped by a ladder leading to the roof."

I do not believe the statement: "Yip Hing had a right to use the front room, in so far as that statement can be taken to mean that Yip Hing would use the front room or the verandah in which to store his property."

The argument of the cases quoted by Mr. Potter as regards possession do not apply directly to the present case.

I am satisfied that the opium was under the control of the defendant, and I fine him \$2,000 or 6 months.

Mr. Haywood gave notice to appeal and asked that his client be released on the same bail.

Mr. Hutchison said he was prepared to reduce the bail by \$500, because he had only fined the defendant \$2,000.

Bail was accordingly allowed in \$3,000.

JAUNDICE

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

This distressing complaint so common in all hot countries is caused by the Bile overflowing in the Blood. It is not an independent disorder but the symptoms of other complaints which cause the Bile to overflow in this manner instead of entering the intestines to perform its mission of aiding in the digestion and assimilation of food. Jaundice causes the skin and eyes to become yellow, and, vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, or constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, flatulence, belching and pains in the stomach may all be accompanying symptoms. The disordered condition of the Liver is the most common cause of this complaint and a remedy that will reach the Liver is the only effective one. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills reach the Liver as no other remedy does, speedily causing the Bile to flow through its proper channel. They get at the cause of the complaint driving the poison out of the blood, and toning the entire system. There is no more effective remedy for this complaint, as a trial will prove, than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills which are a positive and permanent cure for all Liver and Kidney disorders, Constipation, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and Female Ailments.

Unable to eat or sleep.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier, and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Bile and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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BIG JAPANESE PASSENGER LINERS PLANNED.

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SERVICE TO GERMANY.

Both the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are making arrangements to open shipping services to Germany. The project of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was first brought forward before the war and was revived immediately after the conclusion of the armistice. As a first step inaugurating the German service, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates sending its vessels on the European run to Hamburg, and the company is arranging to realize the project as soon as peace is restored.

With regard to this project Mr. Yonejiro Ito, managing director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, says:—
"I think it will be no easy task for the German companies to regain the position they lost during the war, and this seems to be the best opportunity for extending the activity of Japanese merchantmen. In order to facilitate this task the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha intend to enter into a special agreement by which the two companies will alternately maintain a fortnightly service. When the Osaka Shosen Kaisha inaugurated a European service in September last year, it was clear that the company aimed at extending the line from London to Hamburg at a favourable opportunity, which has now arrived."

Many new vessels are being built in Japan. In order to put them to profitable use, Japan should endeavour to extend her influence in the shipping trade of Europe. British and American shipping companies will, on their part, take measures to promote their Oriental trade.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has another important project in hand. It is the construction of a certain number of passenger steamers of about 30,000 tons each.

"During the war we built or bought some cargo boats, but no addition was made to the fleet of passenger boats. We have hitherto had no steamers of the best class for the accommodation of passengers. When a distinguished person travels by our steamers we are, therefore, compelled to offer the master's cabin for his accommodation. The N.Y.K. boats accommodating passengers are the *Katori Maru* and the *Kashima Maru*, each of which is of 9,000 tons, but these boats cannot hold a single passenger. We do not intend to build any such mammoth ships, but we wish to make our new boats as ideal as possible in regard to speed and equipment. Whether the new steamers will be built on the European or the American run will depend upon the conditions of the shipping situation at particular moments."

PUBLICITY AND CRIME.

ECHO OF A RECENT HONGKONG CASE.

Says the N.Y.C. Daily News:

Latest papers from Hongkong give the details of an important case in which an officer of the police force there was charged with a serious crime in relation to a Chinese girl. The case was of interest on account of the attitude taken by the magistrature in the preliminary hearings, when, at the very commencement, he ruled that the Press should not be admitted to the court. That matter was taken up by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which, in a measurable review of the whole matter, emphasized the right of the Press to watch such cases, not much for the purposes of publication, as to represent the public which has a right to know how justice is being administered. Whatever effect the editorial in question had upon the authorities it seems clear that between the commitment of the prisoner for trial and the holding of the criminal sessions the matter was reviewed by those responsible, for, when the case was called on, the Attorney-General instead of asking that the Press should be excluded, stated that, in the course of the case, he would have to refer to some objectionable details, but he was sure he could rely on the good taste of the gentlemen of the Press, not to publish any of those details. Having the power of the magistrature to exclude reporters from the court during the hearing, it is certain cases cannot entirely be gained, the decision of the authorities by suppression, as it is true, that such a case could be reported, is of very great value. Judicial publicity in such cases can do no real harm and possibly may be constructive good. There is often enough hard-swinging in courts as it is, and if witnesses were sure that lack of publicity would remove one of the greatest chances of eventual discovery of injustice, it is more than probable that judges would have even harder tasks to perform as to truth than they have at present.

BELGIAN OFFICER COURT-MARTIALED.

The officer commanding the Fort de Hongre, Liege, was tried by court-martial in May, for surrendering the fort in August, 1914, "without having exhausted all means of defence." The prisoner urged that as the Belgian Army had been in retreat for ten days, and as he himself was entirely surrounded, to blow up the fort would have been a useless sacrifice or the life of his garrison. It appears that the Germans allowed him to send for instructions to Gen. Leman himself, who was already a prisoner, and the evidence revealed a discrepancy between what the messenger stated he reported to Gen. Leman's advice and what the prisoner believed that the messenger reported. The court inflicted a sentence of five years' confinement in a fortress, and dismissal from the Army. The prisoner was released pending an appeal.

By its gentle, but efficient tonic action, Mother Seigel's Syrup restores the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—to a state of such healthy activity, that they are then easily able to accomplish their vitally important work efficiently and without strain. With these organs working in a natural way you may

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR", VOY. 13-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 16th, at 2 p.m., July 17th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 18th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1919. [976]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" VOY. 1-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1919. [977]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "DILWARA"

Arrived Hongkong on July 13th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where each Consignment will be stored out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be loaded here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGOLAN, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1919. [1]

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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay, and there transhipped to the re-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passage will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	On 20th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHUAN	On 22nd July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	FEAN	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	On 24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	On 27th July, 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 28th July, Noon.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	27th July.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

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JAPAN ... 22nd July | 13th Aug.

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NAGOYA	28th July.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) ... Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 31st July.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 24th July.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

KIRIN MARU ... Friday, 25th July.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	31,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 23th.
KORRA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Sept. 23th.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	31,000	Sept. 10th.
SHINYU MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
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	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 15th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 32,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 20th July.

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LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23rd August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANITA MARU" ... Saturday, 13th July.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 15th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ROSE MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.

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